The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,919—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th September, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th September, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd September 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 160	....	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	....	80
Port Said	380	240	....	90
Messina	500	340	....	140
Naples	500	340	....	140
Leghorn	500	340	....	140
Genoa	500	340	....	140
Marseilles	520	350	....	146

Including Wine and Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

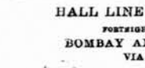
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and HAVRE to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	C. Lloyd	2700	400	about 29th Sept.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2700	400	to follow.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	W. Braid	2700	400	ditto
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL	Collin	2100	300	ditto
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	Verril	2300	300	ditto

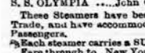
These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 8th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2289	500	about 31st Sept.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2289	500	to follow.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3000	401	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2000	421	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS (available by either day or night trains) will be issued from RAICHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45, First and Rs. 28, 2nd class from SATURDAY, the 11th of September, to FRIDAY night, the 24th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 17th August 1880.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granite, Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other materials for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings. Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th „
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th „
— VERONA	3069	6.0	E. Ashdown	25th „
(s) PONAH	3139	550	H. W. Ighell	2nd Oct
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th „
(s) THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	16th „
— SUMATRA	1488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	16th Sept.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	A. Symons	24th „
TEHERAN	3529	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. FORBES STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th September next, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 6-30 a. m., a large collection of plants in excellent growth, the property of Mr. R. P. Brunton.

Catalogues are published, and the plants will be on view on 4th and 7th September.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Khuteraul Toolaram:—

A Cases each 30 pieces Moghul prints.

Also the property of a gentleman.

1 Double barrelled breech loading central fire rifle, in case complete, by "J. Tolley," of Birmingham.

1 Single barrel breech loading central fire express rifle by Greener.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Dark bay Arab high caste galloway riding horse, very handsome and up to weight, the property of a gentleman who has no longer any use for him.

1 Handsome English-built dog-cart in good condition.

1 very handsome high caste black Arab horse "Lion," the property of Mr. Henry Stead, which arrived too late on Saturday last.

1 Bay, grey Arab horse, goes well in single and double harness.

To be sold at BENNETT'S to-day, Mr. H. Stead's magnificent black Arab horse "Lion," which arrived too late for the sale on Saturday last.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the late Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs Ludda Ebhram and Co., the valuable and handsome English blackwood, and teakwood, F. F. household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi grand piano by Collard and Collard, a first rate mahogany jar nade billiard table, with lamps, cues, &c., first rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome four se-ted open carriage, a powerful chestnut Arab horse, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
LESSEES....MESSRS. NORVILLE AND CROFTON
Season 1880-81.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available 2 nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 260
Governor's Box to hold 8	„ 180
Private Box to hold 4	„ 120
Orchestra Stall	„ 8

Applications for Boxes and Stalls to be addressed to SOUNDY and Co., on and after 7th September. Boxes and Stalls will be allotted in order of application and payment. Cheques to be made payable on the *Bank of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*

A copy of the Prospectus showing the plan of the House can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

RIPON GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of application for shares in the above Company can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE, a two ton TRAVELLING CRANE. To be seen on APPLICATION to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder, Mazagon. Offers to be made to the Agent Elphinstone Circle.

ALFRED KING., Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's office, Byculla, 2nd September 1880.

Now Ready,
MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION,
OR
Tables for Calculating Interest, Commission, Freight, Exchange between England, India and China, &c.,
BY
MANOCKJEE KAWASJEE TODIVALA.
Price Rs. 12; by Post Rs. 13.

COOPER & COMPANY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th September, on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, Aug. 25, 1880.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR COAL.

WANTED, about the end of September, 500 tons of WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL of first class quality, to be DELIVERED ex ship into the Trustees Barge.

Also 300 tons of Cadzow or other Scotch Steam Coal of equal quality. Delivery as above preferred, but offers may be entertained to supply from lately arrived stock on the Bunder, to be delivered and stacked at the Trustee's Depot, Malet Basin.

The Coal accepted to be subject to the approval of the Acting Resident Engineer, by whom tenders will be RECEIVED up to the 7th instant; and the Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. SMYTHE.
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 4th September 1880.

NOTICE.

MADRAS COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS, either separately or together, for this Company's properties situated at Pulladum, in the Coimbatore district, and Virdoopatty in the Tinnevelly District, respectively, consisting of BUILDINGS, COTTON PRESSES, and other MACHINERY.

CLEMENT SIMPSON, Liquidator.
Madras, 28th August 1880.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

GRAND CONCERT,
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
Talented Company will play the following at
TEMPLE BAR.

NEW AIRS.
NEW SELECTIONS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PART I.

1. March ..... The Slashers ..... Schmuck.
2. Overture Norma ..... Bellini.
3. Obitt euch liebe Voeglein ..... Gumbert.
4. Waltz ..... Am schoenen Rhein ..... Keler Bela.
5. Potpouri ..... Boccaccio ..... Kaiser.

PART II.

6. Quadrille ..... The Young Ladies' Party ..... Schmuck.
7. When de Swallwo homeward flies ..... Abt.
8. Waltz ..... Deutsche Lieder ..... Ziehrer.
9. Preludio ..... Afrikanerin ..... Meyerbeer.
10. Galop ..... Valentine ..... Rella.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.
TEMPLE BAR.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME [illegible] MULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

Cash prices.

	Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0 6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar as. 12 &	1 4
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0 12
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	0 8
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0 12

and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet 1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in as follows:—Not exceeding The scale for these each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are 3 lines, Re. admitted under this scale.

FRESH [illegible] imported. Apply to [illegible]UBERG, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at BENNETT'S [illegible]AUCTION, a very handsome fast Deccani MARE PONY, suitable for Polo.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY HUNT.—For SALE at Messrs. BENNETT AND Co's AUCTION SALE to-day, a HANSOM CAB in good order.

YACHT CLUB.—For SALE, the "WANDLE," schooner rigged, coppered, carries five sails, capital sea boat, and in good condition. With all fittings and ready for use, &c. &c. Owner getting a larger boat. J. Y. E. clerk of *Bombay Gazette.*

TIFFIN.—APOLLO BUNDER.—Pea Soup, Roast English Pork, Sage and onions and apple sauce. W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder Fifth Rooms.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—TO LET, TOP FLOOR, Cool and Commodious. Rent Rs. 90. Address "H.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

GINGERALE, by CANTRELL and COCHRANE, Rs. 3 per doz., including empnade bottles, for sale at SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS (KING JOHN), Borah Bazar St cet.

AN ENTOMOLOGIST in BOMBAY will PAY the CARRIAGE on any PARCELS sent to him containing Beetles, Orthopterous Insects, Centipedes, or large Scorpions, and make liberal exchanges in Books or other articles. Address "H. M. P.," Bombay Club.

TO LET, DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Forbes Street, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS in Hornby Row. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, 6, Elphinstone Circle.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 4; with postage Rs. 4-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-3.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.
SEALED TENDERS are invited on a SCHEDULE of RATES for the CONSTRUCTION of the above Railway to JOIN the CITY of BHOPAL with the G. I. P. RAILWAY at ITARSI STATION. The conditions of Contract Specification, and Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained. The work will be sub-divided into 4 Sections as under:—

I. Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II. Nerbudda Bridge.
III. The Ghat Incline.
IV. From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one Section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 30th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money to be returned on rejection of tenders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, viz.:—

For Section	I	Rs. 300
„	II	„ 600
„	III	„ 1,000
„	IV	„ 700

H. T. GEOGHEGAN, Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.
Pachmarhi, Dated 17th August 1880.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster, and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed, Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c. and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, OLIONS, and Salad Oil.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

V. *Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October* 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only Genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1866, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realised without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—*Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.*

☞ ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitute.

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BENGAL	Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta.	MADRAS	Barrie & Co., Madras.
Do.	Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	LAHORE	E. Gillon & Co., Lahore.
Do.	R. Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.	SIMLA & LAHORE	E. Plomer & Co., Combermere House.
BOMBAY	D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay.	CEYLON	J. Maitland & Co., Colombo

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

FOR DAY, DRESS, OR GENERAL WEAR
Made to measure, or ready for immediate use.

DISCOUNT [illegible] ARAS in the Rupee (*equal to* 12½ *per cent.*)

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Oxford Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs,	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best wove Flannel, thoroughly [illegible]runk, useful washing Colors	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Silk and [illegible]ool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retains its softness	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating flannel, fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SHIRTS	Spun Silk, white Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72
SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36			

Patterns, with our New and Improved self-measurement system, sent free on application.

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In Open Crystal face cases	*Rs.*	25	0 0
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Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NOTICES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING Co., LIMITED.

Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act 1866,"

By which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed for.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,50,000,
IN 26,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH.
Rs. 10 PAYABLE ON APPLICATION,
AND
Rs. 15 PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT,
Which make the Shares fully paid up and without any further liability whatever.

*The Directors of the Company in India to be appointed by the Shareholders at their First

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

ABSOLUTE stagnation is the only term which can be applied to business here at the moment there being literally nothing doing in either exports or imports. To some extent this is incidental to the time of year, every third or fourth day being a native holiday of some kind or other, but the dulness would not be nearly so marked if Crop prospects were favourable, which they most certainly are not. Rain has fallen during the past week at Omrawuttee, Sholapore, Barsee, and Dharwar, but the fall has neither been heavy enough nor sufficiently general to do a great amount of good, and throughout the greater portion of the Deccan, and a large tract of ground in Berar around Khangaum, nothing can save the crops of Cotton and Grain but a steady downpour; whilst even from Guzerat, whence the reports hitherto have been very hopeful, we are beginning to get complaints of want of rain. It is of course not too late yet, as we have frequently a considerable rainfall in September, and there is a possibility if not a probability therefore of the ultimate out-turn being much better than present appearances indicate; but after the experience of the famine of 1876-78 the public mind is so easily alarmed, and so slow to regain confidence, that nothing but the gloomiest views find favour. Business accordingly must be expected to hang fire for a time, and it will be no matter for surprise if something like the present dulness is maintained until after the Dewali.

MONEY.—With trade as at present almost at a standstill, there is a large and increasing amount of money seeking employment just now, and on first class securities borrowers can get accommodation on almost their own terms. The Bank of Bombay minimum is nominally 4 per cent., but outside loans on Government Paper are easily obtainable at 2 per cent. per annum, and low as this is, to all present appearance we are more likely to see it lower than higher. The Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance now stands at 181 lacs, and this too with the Government Deposits at a minimum.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London continues unmoved at 52¼d. per oz., and with next to nothing in the shape of business to exercise an influence on this side, sterling rates have been almost without fluctuation throughout the week. Business for the mail opened on the basis of 1s. 8 5-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8⅜d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but on Tuesday a decline of 1-32d. was established. No further alteration took place until Thursday, when the fact of the weekly drawings of Council drafts having been all taken up for Calcutta at 1s. 8¼d., induced a temporary recovery to the previous level, but this was lost again yesterday, and to-day the market has ruled very quiet at the following rates:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¼d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 3 32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; France, 3 months' sight 2·15½.

As a general rule the Banks have been more willing buyers than sellers both ready and forward, and up to the end of the year 1s. 8 5-32d. is the highest rate named for demand Bank Bills to day.

Regarding future prospects no new feature has been developed of late. So far as business influences alone are concerned the tendency is downwards, but there is always the possibility of a reduction of Council drawings hanging over the market which prevents operators working in anticipation of a fall.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts is 3·32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 5-16 per cent. discount. On China we quote 60 days' sight Mercantile bills at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the last quotation on London we have by telegraph is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 3d. per tael for 4 months' Bank Bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—In the early part of the week the feeling was quiet and the tendency of rates easier, but a somewhat firmer tone supervened, and the previous decline of was recovered. Towards the close, however, the tendency is again weaker, and we now quote Fours at Rs. 96 1-16 to ¼; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 104 3 16. The anxiety regarding the growing crops naturally exercises a depressing effect, and this is supplemented by the position in Afghanistan, but at any moment both of these influences might undergo a material change, and in that event the cheapness of money could scarcely fail to bring about considerable buying of paper.

SHARES.—The general state of the market has been one of extreme quietness, and in most instances the movements in quotations have been against holders. *Bank* shares have fluctuated but slightly of the whole Bom'bave recovered at the to last mail's quotation of Rs. 6974. National Bank are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 105, Oriental Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 270, Agra unchanged at Rs. 132. In *Land* Companies we note a decline of Rs. 10 in both Colaba and Prem. *Press* shares are quiet. Albert Company of Kurrachee are Rs. 40 higher, but there has been a decline of Rs. 7½ in Indian, Rs. 10 in Apollo, and Rs. 35 in Colaba. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares have undergone a general decline owing to the less favourable position of the market for Goods and Yarns. There has been a drop of Rs. 75 in Albert, Rs. 45 in Khandeish, Rs. 40 in Madras United, Rs. 35 in National, Rs. 30 in Victoria, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Jewraz Ballo, Great Eastern, and Sholapore, Rs. 15 in Hindustan, Morarjee Gocouldas, and Soonderdas, Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, and Managon, and Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Kurrachee Landing Company, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading and Tresher and Company, Limited. *Gold Mining Companies*.—The prospectus of one Company was issued yesterday, and it is currently reported that another will see the light to-morrow.

PIECE-GOODS.—The dulness in Goods this week has been very marked. With rapidly increasing stocks, the result of the large indent business done at the commencement of the monsoon, dealers have shown considerable anxiety to effect sales, and a general decline of about one anna per piece has been established, but this has failed to attract buyers, and the ready clearances are only estimated at about 1,000 packages for the week. The absence of rain in the consuming districts is still the chief adverse influence, and we cannot look for material improvement until crop prospects take a turn for the better. Should this come soon the position is not altogether discouraging, as up-country dealers are not supposed to hold heavy supplies, and might therefore be expected to become pretty liberal buyers the moment they saw their way to a better state of things, but the absence of rain much longer would lead to an accumulation of supplies which would probably overide all other influences and lead to a prolonged period of depression.

TWIST.—There has been very little doing in English Yarns on the spot, and for all counts of Mule we reduce our quotations ¼ anna per lb. the week Stocks have been materially increased of late, and pending more favourable advices from up-country dealers are holding aloof from fresh purchases. *Local* Yarns are more difficult of sale, and some of the Mills are running into stock, the offtake being considerably less than the present scale of production.

METALS share the general depression observable in all articles of import. *Copper* is slow of sale with a partial decline of As. 8 per cwt., also is *Yellow Metal*, of which supplies are liberal. *Iron* is very dull and lower in price by several As. 8 per cwt. in Sheets and Rs. 2 per candy in Bars.

COALS.—The only business reported this week has been from Cardiff, of which a June-July ship been in demand at Rs. 18-10, and cargo has been sold to arrive harbour at the cargo per steamer Hutton at bunder Rs. 18-8 per ton alongside. Stocks on the are being reduced somewhat, but they are still some time, and steamers appear to be supplied for via Cape to come. Current quotations to arrive are:—

Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 18½ to ¾
Cardiff	,, 19½ to ¾
Laird's Welsh Hartley	,, 18
Watson's Hartley	,, 17½

COTTON.—With quieter advices from Liverpool an extremely dull feeling has prevailed here throughout the week, and we have not heard of any buying whatever for export. Prices of Old ready Cotton, however, do not give way as the Mills continue steady purchasers from day to day, and in all probability this local demand will keep rates comparatively high until supplies begin to come forward more freely after the Dewali.

In *New Crop* for future delivery we have not heard of any transactions this week, although prices have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Accounts regarding the condition of the crop are perhaps a shade more favourable within the past few days, but they nevertheless leave a great deal to be desired. About Omrawuttee a good deal of rain has fallen, but in the Khamgaum neighbourhood rain is badly wanted to save the crop from actually perishing. Sholapore and Barsee districts have had good rain, and the condition of the plants has greatly improved. In Dharwar sowing is proceeding under more favourable circumstances, seasonable showers having fallen. From Broach and Dholleras the accounts are not quite so favourable as they were, but the plants have not yet suffered materially from want of moisture.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the week	3,546	2,578	2,028
Since 1st Jan.	1,058,403	768,348	860,429

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week have been 6,873 bales, making a total of 854,338 bales, against 594,287 bales for the corresponding period last year. At the moment there is no Cotton afloat in harbour.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 213	= 5 7/16d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 204	= 5 7/32d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 198	= 5 1/16d.
,, Good Dholleras (Nominal)	,, 210	= 5¼
,, F. G. F. do.	,, 204	= 5 7/32d.
,, G. F. do.	,, 198	= 5 1/16d.
,, G. F. Comptа.	,, 192	= 4 15/16d.
,, Good Ginned Dharwar (Nominal)	,, 208	= 5⅛.
New Akola (March delivery)	,, 217	= 5 23/32d.
,, Good Omra ,, ,,	,, 215	= 5 21/32d.
,, M. G. Broach ,, ,,	,, 228	= 6d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt., which still shows a heavy loss on home prices, and there is consequently nothing doing for export. Of *Rapeseed* there is no stock, and the quotation is nominal at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

WHEAT is in small supply, and best White is maintained at Rs. 32 per candy, but there is nothing doing for export at the moment.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-0-8
Carolus	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bettercss	,, 106-10-6
Gold Leaf	,, 19-8-0
Bar Gold, 10 ors. English, 109 touch	,, 19-2-8
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-4-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-4-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-15-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sierra Estrella, 1,435 tons, Captain P. Murdock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (8th June) with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE ship Medea, 1,066 tons, Captain W. Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Greenock (5th June), with a cargo of 1,447¾ cwts. coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mactagart, Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. Purifaid, 1 native gentleman and 21 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, (1st Sept.) in ballast. The Pachamba will sail to-day for the same port with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. W. Hardesty, Lieut. D. C. Dean Pitt, three hospital assistants, and 20 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Medea	Thomson	Greenock, June 5.
3	Sierra Estrella	Murdock	Middlesboro, June 8.
,,	Ethiopia (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Aug 30.
,,	Pachamba (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Sept 1.

The steamer Pachamba, Mitchell, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hydaspes, to Australia.
Steamer Arrow, to Bhowanggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
30	Adjutant (s)	Couche	Kurrachee, Aug 17.
,,	D. of Bukingham(s)	Turner	Barroo, June 28.
31	Madras (s)	Harris	Rangoon, Aug 24.
,,	Gilana	Stewart	Bombay, Aug 12.
,,	Woodburn	Benson	Liverpool, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30—Steamer Leo. Ship Lord Lyndhurst. Barque Franklin.

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Revd Kerry and 88 natives.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
1	Culna (s)	.....	Calcutta,

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
31	El Dorado (s)	.....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Culna—From Calcutta—Surgeon Parlicar, Mr J Fraser, 22 native, and 43 constables.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Africa, for Rangoon and Northern Ports, Sept 1—For Masulipatam—Mr F F Stanbrough. For Bimlipatam—Mr Lear. For Rangoon—Brigr Genl F G Kempster, Miss Kempster, Mrs Dawson and child, Serjeant Major J Smith, Mrs Smith, and 2 children, Mr J Holmes, and Mr Lloyd.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—12 casks brass wire and 2 casks copper wire Peel Cassels and Co, 102 cases stout, 51 cases ginger wine and 50 cases rum Jamestine Frames.
Clay [illegible] Symptoms.

FROM LONDON.

Lennox s—8 cases claret Cutler Palmer and Co, 5 cases glassware and 2 cases hardware Ebram Peer Mahomed, 2 cases glassware Mahomed Veerjee.
India s—2 cases black cochineal Ghoonilall Gopaldass.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—34 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.
Singapore s—100 cases brandy Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—162 cwts shellac Essoofbhoy Ebramjee, 8 bundles Eteeth Govindjee Veerjee, 9 cwts Eteeth, Ebram Passiane, 7 cases shawls Sir Charles Forbes and Co, 1 case shawls Ritchie Steuart and Co, 9½ cwts Eteeth Merali Soomar.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Australia s—1 bundle shawls Hajee Zamal Abedeen.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

For Investigation under Sec 468 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Ameenbeebee vs Hajee Meya bin Balloo Meya Pathan—Hore C and B.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Suuchee-haw Besonjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co, Ld—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Jomajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.
280-79—Shamrao P—Gowrobai vs Dewjee Seewa Thakso and others—Tyabjee and S.
436-79—In person—Gunputrao Shewrao vs Nanabohy Nowrojee Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Shortt, Col, Pol Dept, on retirement, from Palanpore.
Fogo, Surg Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Cooke, Captain, 29th, Regt, on duty, to Khandwa.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 3rd September 1880.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No	1182	John MacMorran	A Company.
,,	1183	B Clapp	B ,,
,,	1184	C H Butler	C ,,
,,	1185	A Cabral	,,
,,	1186	E Waldegrave	,,
,,	1187	J Nedon	,,
,,	11-8	T Mingual	,,

The following members [illegible] this date:—
Volunteer [illegible] granted leave of absence from [illegible] months.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience,

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

GENERAL ROBERTS entered Kandahar on Tuesday last, the 31st August. If he marched out even the next day to reconnoitre the strong position occupied by Ayoub's army, it is by no means likely that he would be able to attack the position then and there. The preliminary arrangements, the getting up of the guns, and the ascent of the mountain which is in front of the enemy's position, would take a day at least. Consequently the final battle could not well have taken place before Thursday, perhaps not until Friday. We can scarcely hear of the result before Monday and possibly we shall have to wait for the news until Tuesday. But we can await it without anxiety; the strength and the quality of the force under General Roberts, and the skill and impetuosity with which that commander fights, when fighting is the work before him, makes the issue as certain as that of any operation in war can well be. Ayoub on his side is strongly posted; he has all his own guns and it now appears not only the two guns which he captured at Kushki-Nakhud but five others, smooth-bores, taken within seven miles of Kandahar. These were doubtless the guns of the Wali's force, which were taken from his mutinous troops by General Burrows' cavalry and were manned by some of our artillerymen and men from the 66th Rifles. Doubtless they took part in the battle of Kushki-Nakhud but neither of the accounts which have come to hand mentioned them. In reference to the point, so near Kandhar, where these guns were captured by Ayub, the Allahabad paper makes invidious mention of the fact that General Brooke was sent out from Kandahar with written orders to go to Kakoran and not to go beyond Sinjiri. According to the *Pioneer* if the Brigade in question had pushed on further in the direction of Kushki-Nakhud it might have rescued hundreds of the men of General Burrows brigade who were lying exhausted. This is a specimen of the insufferable shallowness of plausible criticisms which are always dealt out to the public with a liberal hand after the event. We now know that Ayub followed up the fugitives in a strangely leisurely fashion—possibly through want of supplies—but that fact was not known at the time. Had he pushed on, as every military consideration must have urged him to do, what would have become of General Brooke's, small brigade—for it was only, after all, a detachment of General Primrose's force, which was at the time scarcely two thousand strong—had suddenly come upon Ayub's army in full ? Obviously it must have met the of General Burrows' much stronger And with General Brooke's force obviously Kandadar could not d out for an hour. All this is dent that it seems a waste of time to write it. Yet because General Primrose did not wantonly commit the blunder with General Brooke's brigade that he has been so bitterly criticised for having committed in the case of General Burrows' force, we have a tissue of spiteful reproaches levelled at him with the most imperturable disregard of their signal inconsistency with what has been said already. Had General Primrose sent his last brigade farther afield than Sinjiri, when he had just seen the result of placing a much stronger force beyond reach of succour, he would have shown himself as imbecile and as unteachable as his latest critic.

WHEN the Indian Medical Department became extinct, so far as its existence as an independent body was concerned, we took occasion to review its past. So brilliant and useful had that past been that the eulogistic terms we employed in commemorating it were right well deserved. At the same time we ventured to give a forecast of its future under the altered circumstances of the administration of its military branch by the Army Medical Department. Nearly six months having now elapsed since the important step was taken of placing one department under the control of another, it may perhaps be interesting to note how the new system has worked. To destroy the independence of a moiety of an old and well tried service to revive a drooping one was doubtless a bold experiment. Transfusion is a delicate operation not to be rashly practised. The subject from whom blood is taken requires to be considered as well as the subject to whom it is imparted. Depletion on the one hand may be pushed too far, while repletion on the other, as time passes on, may lead to various ill consequences. The former, with its attendant loss of energy, is certain to be mischievous, the latter from the reaction set up, is almost invariably dangerous, unless great care and tact be displayed. We think, we may assert, without fear of contradiction carrying weight with it, that the outcome of the treatment adopted by the court physicians for the cure of the case they manufactured has been an egregious failure. We can imagine one evil being lessened by the eradication or stamping out of another, but we fail to see how that result can be achieved by impairing, we might almost write obliterating, something which is good. Things were fairly well with the old Indian service; they wanted to improve a sister service, and the consequence has been degradation of the one with no corresponding elevation of the other. The epitaph in an old Italian graveyard, with a slight alteration of personal pronouns, seems applicable in the present instance:—"I was well, they wanted to make me better, and here I am." Friction was naturally to be looked for in the working of an old system with new machinery, but scarcely such an utter dead lock as is now apparent. It does not need much explanation on our part, or effort of thought on the part of our readers, to demonstrate how unlikely it was that the result could have been other than a miserable fiasco. So different was the constitution of the two services, so deep seated their prejudices, and so treasured their traditions, that amalgamation always seemed to us a most irrational course of procedure. A patch work course of policy is seldom efficient, and when pursued, irrespective of individual interests or the public good, to effect a small saving, it is downright reprehensible. Considering the intense heartburning a wholesale surrender of the executive of an important department to the administration of another must needs create, it is marvellous how little complaint has been heard of the injustice accruing to individuals. Had the position of the services been reversed, and the British out here been bodily handed over to the Indian Medical Department, what a tempest of outcry would have arisen! But it belongs to great natures to suffer silently and be strong, and we regard it as a most hopeful sign for the eventual well-being of an injured service that its members in their hour of trial were so self contained. We alluded just now to the essential difference between the services as an element of difficulty in attempting to harmonize them. Not only this, but there is also a vast distinction in the way administrative officers regard the men they are placed over. It is a matter of common occurrence to hear these officials at home spoken of as mere War Office clerks, persons whose main function consists in reducing expenditure to the lowest point, to conciliate finance authorities and other powers that be, rather than in sympathising with the department they preside over and contending for fit interests. In short, to care more for reducing the expenses of the State than for the prosperity and contentedness of the department they are supposed to administer. When these are declared to be the real facts of the case, is it conceivable that men of an alien service will be rendered very happy under such a regime? If the yoke of administration press hard upon its own, how much harder will it bear upon those hitherto regarded as belonging to a rival service and whom an evil fate has now placed under it? Formerly men of the Indian service looked to their head for support against any encroachment upon their rights, by interference with vested interests, or unjust economies either by undeserved retrenchments or underpaid and unpaid charges. But all that is changed, and members of the service may well exclaim that their lines are fallen in most unpleasant places. Of course it is imperative upon chiefs of departments to consider the interests of the State, and more particularly so, perhaps, where expenditure is concerned. What we maintain is that it cannot be right that one set of interests only should be regarded. It ought not to be the invariable rule with the head of a department to resist all increased expenditure, whatever the circumstances may be; to have, in short, one hard and fast rule that in holding the scales between Government and its servants, the balance is always to incline towards the former. As matters now stand, if an allowance for extra work be asked for, the answer comes either that the financial aspect of affairs, or the nature of the work, does not justify so and so in submitting the claim. Doubtless the financial outlook is gloomy, and it might be a desirable course to dock the enormous salaries of many heads of departments. We object, however, to a parsimonious course of action in the instance of those with smaller salaries. Surely it is derogatory that the principal work of the head of a scientific corps should consist in checking expenditure and retrenching the pay of those who are forced to serve under him. It is difficult to conceive a greater change than has fallen upon those serving in the military branch of the Medical Department by the transfer ordered to have effect from April last. They are brought, through no fault of their own, under an utterly unsympathetic administration, one, moreover, which is perfectly ignorant of their work in the past or aspirations in the future. The Indian Medical Department in Bombay now possesses a chief of whom any service might be proud, not only on account of his administrative ability, but also for his high professional status. He has had ample opportunities in a long career of knowing the great majority of Indian medical officers, who would look to him with confidence for support and sympathy in a just cause. Can it for a moment be regarded a politic stroke to remove a large number of officers from his administration that of a perfect stranger? Yet such has been the course pursued in the military branch of the Indian Medical Department. The civil branch remains untouched, but their brethren are in sad plight and bitterly resent the invidious distinction. No one could contend that the Surgeon General of the British Forces can know the officers transfered to his tender mercies as well as the Surgeon General of the Indian Medical Department. The transfer has been effected in a spirit of false economy. It has resulted, as all wrong doing sooner or later does, in confusion and disaster. It is ruinous to the *esprit de corps*; it is the offspring of ignorance and is carried out in the same spirit; it is unfair to individuals, and what is of more pressing moment, it is opposed to the public good. There is only one honourable course open to Government to follow, and that is to undo this foolish piece of work which can be done without any confession of error.

IN connection with the subject of volunteering in India, we referred the other day to certain suggestions made to Government, by Major Dodd, the Commandant of the Allahabad Corps. Our information was obtained from the Government resolution on the subject, Major Dodd's note not having been published. We are now informed that one of Major Dodd's suggestions alluded to in our article was misrepresented, and that he proposed, not that Volunteers in India should be required to go into camp for two months, instead of drilling, as at present, three or four times a week during seven or eight months of the year; but that the drill season should be confined to two months, during which attendance, say three times a week, should be almost compulsory, and that a week or so (the last week before inspection) should be spent in Camp. This is a much more reasonable suggestion than that with which Major Dodd was credited, though we fail to see why parades should be held during two months of each year only. We do, however, as we have said on more than one occasion already, consider that a week's steady drill in camp immediately before inspection would be a great advantage. We may mention that there is a proposal afoot to hold a camp of exercise for the Bombay Volunteers at Christmas, as was done, not last year, but the year before, at Khandalla. It is suggested that a good place to hold such a camp would be the plain at the back of Ganesh Khind, near Kirkee, which is an eminently healthy situation, with the advantage of an extensive level parade ground and a splendid rifle range close at hand. The assistance offered by Government in their recent resolution should make the organisation of such a camp an easy matter; and judging from the experience at Khandalla a good number of men would be happy to avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a few days' agreeable change. An extra attraction could be offered to some members in the opening of a branch meeting in connection with the Northern India Rifle Association, the Council of which body, we understand, have expressed their willingness to authorise shooting at Kirkee provided fifteen competitors will attend.

WE hear that there has been a very heavy fall of rain—some six inches—at Kaladji where the crops were dying in consequence of the long continued drought. There is now also no fear of scarcity at Sholapur, there having been a fall of from four to five inches in that district. At Dharwar, in Sattara, and at other out stations there has been a good fall of rain. At Barsee, Bunderpore, Raichore, and Bellary there has also been a downpour. A heavy rainfall seems, indeed, to have been general in the Deccan, and its importance cannot be overestimated, as without it the crops would have been almost, if not entirely, destroyed. We hope in the course of a day or two to hear that many other districts now suffering from drought have received an equally bountiful supply of rain. Some has fallen at Jubbulpore.

THE Bombay public will be glad to hear that not only will a theatrical company be brought to the city next cold weather, but that the performances will after all be given in the Gaiety Theatre. At the last moment the lingering negotiations between the organisers of the company and the proprietor of the new house resulted in an understanding. We publish the prospectus of the new undertaking this morning.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 13.

LORD STRATHNAIRN is an eminent soldier who has rendered most valuable services to the country. He appears, however, to be losing tact, and in consequence his weight in the House of Lords is diminishing and the is, in plain English, considered rather a bore by the peers. He, however, did good service last night in moving for a return of the composition of the regiments now on their way to India, and also for the report of the General of the brigade, which a year or two ago collapsed in marching from Aldershot to Windsor, and likewise a report of the General commanding the division and the responsible medical officer. His object was evidently to show that the brigade and short service system had turned out lamentable and dangerous failures. Everyone knows that such is the case, yet by officials and even by the Duke of Cambridge words are used which imply that these systems have not failed and that our army is in a satisfactory condition. This is rank dishonesty not to use a harsher word. Lord Morley declared that both the War Office and the Horse Guards were only too glad to give the public any details about the state of the army, which might properly be asked for on this occasion, though there was nothing in the state of any of the regiments referred to which rendered secrecy desirable, the War Office felt that the giving of the returns asked for would establish a bad precedent. The Duke of Cambridge would, however, give Lord Strathnairn personally any information which he might desire. The Duke of Cambridge endorsed what Lord Morley had said, but assured the House that the regiments referred to were in a state of efficiency. Now there is a precedent for granting the returns asked for as they were given with reference to the reinforcements sent out to South Africa there can be no object in keeping these matters dark unless it be true, as indeed it certainly is true that owing to short service and the linked battalion system the army is not in an efficient state. The Duke says that the regiments which have just embarked are in an efficient state. I daresay that they are duly clothed and armed and can execute parade movements with tolerable precision. They no doubt have also made up to the war establishment in some way or another. The question is, how many of the men who actually belonged to each regiment three weeks ago have gone on with it, how was the balance obtained, what are the ages and periods of service of the men embarked, what is their physique? The Duke knows better than any one else how unsatisfactory would be the replies to these questions. It is all very well to say that it is not desirable to expose our weak points, and therefore that the returns asked for by Lord Strathnairn ought not to be given. The fact is we have no secrets in these matters from foreign nations, and there is no chance of an improvement until we have complete exposure of the present rotten and silly system takes place. Lord Strathnairn, in his reply, hit the authorities very hard. He complained that our recruits were too young. He urged that nothing could be more detrimental to the interests of the army than that the report of Lord Airey's committee should not be published. The two reasons urged for not publishing it were:—1st, that it would betray our weakness to foreign powers; 2nd, that the new Secretary of War had not yet had time to sufficiently consider it. To suppose he said that foreign powers were not acquainted with the state of our army was a great mistake, and argued a total ignorance of diplomatic arrangements. He ridiculed the idea that Mr. Childers in four months had not found time to master the report.

Sir Henry Havelock Allan asked, with reference to the recent disaster in Afghanistan, whether in view of the opinion of competent military authorities, that a system which gives only six or seven British officers to a native regiment was faulty, the Secretary of State for India would cause a searching enquiry to be made into the causes of the disaster. Lord Hartington replied that only brief telegraphic statements had yet reached the country and that consequently we knew little about the disaster.

Assistant Commissary Lilley, of the Ordnance Store Department, though in January he was the senior of his rank and a vacancy existed, was not promoted. Then came out the new warrant, and he was told he would be retired under the old warrant on the 31st March. He was promoted and retired, one on £498 [illegible], the other on £488 a year. He was left out in the cold, and not till a few days ago was he informed that his pension would be only £450 a year. A more rascally treatment than this of an old and most meritorious officer cannot be conceived.

I this morning heard of an invention just patented, which is likely to prove most useful both for military road making and the construction of entrenchments. It is called the "Steam Sapper" and can excavate 1,000 tons of earth a day. I have not seen this wonderful instrument, but it is a combination of a gigantic auger and an endless chain.

The greatest possible interest is taken in England about affairs in Afghanistan. Military men are inclined to blame General Burrows for unskilful arrangements and to condemn the withdrawal of Sir Donald Stewart from Kabul.

Lieut. Way, of the 102nd, is exchanging to the 80th Regiment. Brevet Major Knox, 11th Battery 10th Brigade, who has already done such good service both in India and in South Africa, has been appointed to E Battery A Brigade, *vice* Jago, appointed to the depôt at Aldershot, and embarks shortly in command of a large draft intended to fill up vacancies in Afghanistan. Captain Swinton succeeds to the vacancy in the 6th Battery 11th Brigade and sails for India on the 17th instant. Captain Gambier, of the Royal Horse Artillery Depôt at Woolwich, has been appointed to D. Battery B. Brigade *vice* Beadnell, appointed to the depôt. There is a report current that as Captain Gambier volunteered for service in Afghanistan the authorities have compelled him to pay the cost of his passage to India. It is said that this piece of unpardonable meanness originated at the India Office.

Lieut. J. F. Craig, Royal Artillery, has been appointed A. D. C. to Sir George Bowen, Governor of Mauritius. Lieut. R. F. Westmacott, 77th Regiment, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment in India from the Staff in South Africa. Captain A. H. Hope, 25th Borderers, has been appointed A. D. C. to Major General Hope, commanding in Scotland. Captain Collins, 57th Regiment, has been appointed Equerry to the Princess Louise.

I am told by a person, who is always well informed, that Sir Garnet Wolseley has kindly consented to replace Sir Frederick Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India. This handsome offer has not [illegible] yet been accepted, and I hope it will not be, for we ought to keep our only General at home in case of a European war.

I have just seen the new quarterly army list published by authority for the moderate sum of fifteen shillings. It is a monstrous volume, and though it is to be accepted as evidence of the status, &c., of every officer, I found the date of birth of an officer whom I knew put down a year later than it really occurred. This book gives the date of birth

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

GREAT BATTLE.

DEFEAT OF AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, SEPT. 4, 2-50 A.M.

Official news has just been received here to the effect that Ayub Khan has been attacked and defeated by General Roberts, ten thousand men and 27 guns being captured.

AYUB KHAN AND GENERAL ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBRAI THRO' KILLA ABDULLA, SEPT. 3.

NEAR DUBRAI, SEPT. 1.—General Roberts on the 31st.

Ayub is working night and day on his entrenched positions.

General Roberts is reconnoitring with a view to attack, but will wait for General Phayre unless Ayub retreats. General Phayre is pushing on rapidly.

GENERAL ROBERTS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

General Roberts was at Kandahar on the 31st August. No opposition was experienced. His operations will be commenced as soon as certain dispositions are made. All the sick and wounded are doing well. The health of the Kandahar garrison is good. The animals of both forces are in good condition.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

General Roberts entered Kandahar on the 31st August. The Garrison are in good health; the wounded and sick doing well.

AYUB'S POSITION AND INTENTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 3.

Latest accounts represent Ayub as strongly posted on the Baba Wali Kotal. He has all his guns with him and Ghazis are assembling in his camp. His letters to Col. St. John are, however, couched in such a way as would seem to indicate a desire to come to terms. He says he has no desire to be hostile to the English and only fought when they attacked him. General Roberts had proposed, if Ayub had retired up the Argandab Valley, to send a strong party of infantry by Bon to Dala over the hills separating the Turmak river from the Argandab. News that Ayub is at Baba Wali and there entrenched put an end to this alternative.

SKILFUL CONDUCT OF THE SIEGE.

Particulars are published of Ayub's siege operations. It seems nothing much was done before the 14th August, when the enemy began their entrenchment and got their guns into position. They occupied every village, and seemed by their disposition to contemplate assulting the walls. They made ladders, and during the dark nights the garrison expected assaults, which fear subsided when bright moonlight nights set in. The enemy's entrenchments were perfectly laid out, the lines of Karez being carefully utilized. None but Europeans or men educated by European engineers could have laid down such lines. It is said that a European officer is with Ayub. The embrasures for guns and the gunpits were also admirably made, while the artillery was splendidly served, every shot fired by the garrison being promptly answered. Their marksmen were stationed at particular posts, trying to off any of our men exposing themselves he walls.

TH MAIWAND DEFEAT.

Regarding our original defeat, it is now stated that General Brooke was sent out to Kokoran with a brigade, with written orders not to go beyond Sinjiri. If he had proceeded up the Herat road, it is believed he could have rescued hundreds of our men and followers who were lying exhausted. Five of our smoothbore guns were abandoned within seven miles of Kandahar. Ayub's advance guard did not show itself in the neighbourhood of Kandahar till August 6th. Ayub's Ghazis and Regulars stayed to loot the treasure chest, containing Rs. 80,000, and to pick up the rifles and cartridges of our dead and wounded men, and plunder every baggage animal they came across. Our men were pursued four or five miles only, but their disorganized state caused the [illegible] stragglers to turn out and murder them on the road side. Lieut. Maclaine lingered behind at a watering-place only ten miles from Kandahar, where he was captured and taken to Ayub, his life being saved by an old man who had been employed by a Survey party.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SORTIE

Respecting the sortie from Kandahar, it seems two parties got back safely, but the third party were cut off almost to a man, as they could not extricate themselves.

General Brooke was almost the last, refusing to leave Captain Cruickshank, who was badly wounded. He ordered several men who rushed back to his assistance to go on, and when almost outside the village both officers were cut down.

Colonel Shewell was shot in the leg while helping a wounded man into a dhoolie just outside Kabul gate.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon went from the gate to the Ziarat, where five wounded men were lying. The enemy made a rush and poured volleys of musketry into the Ziarat, killing Mr. Gordon and several men.

Our dead in and about the village were left where they fell.

GENERAL BURROWS' EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

The report that General Burrows was despatched to the Helmund by the Viceroy in spite of protests by Sir Frederick Haines is utterly untrue.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN.

There is a rumour that Mr. Lepel Griffin may possibly be appointed Commissioner of the Central Provinces, but it is unsubstantiated.

QUIET ON THE ROAD TO KABUL.

The Kabul route is perfectly peaceful.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROBERTS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

MLA, SEPT. 3.

General Roberts arrived at Kandahar on the 31st August unopposed. His troops are in excellent health and spirits, and are encamped under the walls of the city. The cavalry horses and artillery m [illegible]are in excellent condition.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The enemy is reported to be in considerable strength at Mazra. His position is covered by a ridge of hills, between Kandahar and Argandab. Baba, Wali Kotal, and other points on ridge are held strongly, and the enemy is engaged on defensive works.

Kotali Murcha is held by the Kabuli troops. Ayub Khan himself is at Mazra, and the country in which he is posted is reported very difficult.

Reconnoissances are now being made preliminary to an attack on the position. The Kandahar garrison is in good health..

GENERAL PHAYRE'S PROGRESS.

General Phayre arrived on the 1st September at Mahomed Ameen, twenty six miles from Chaman and four miles South of Dubrai. He halted on the 2nd to the transport. The cavalry brigade under General Wilkinson was to have advanced to Takhtipul on the 2nd inst.

Takhtipul is said to be held by the enemy. General Phayre expects to arrive at Kandahar with his whole force on the 5th.

Telegraphic communication between Killa Abdulla and Chaman is restored.

The last of the Khyber line troops pass through Lundi Kotal to-day. The rear brigade of the Kabul Field Force evacuated Dakka on the 5th instant.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3,

Cholera at Tangi has entirely subsided, but the village is in a most unsanitary condition, and will be immediately cleansed. The report that cholera prevails at Peshawar is incorrect; only one case occurred, which did not prove fatal. The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab believes that the reported cholera was only endemic fever of the valley, closely simulating cholera, but usually not so fatal in its results.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REJECTION OF THE IRISH REGISTRATION OF VOTERS' BILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The House of Lords has thrown out, on the second reading, the Registration of Voters' (Ireland) Bill. In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell proposed to tack that Bill on to the Appropriation Act, but Lord Hartington suggested a resolution of remonstrance with the Lords, to which Mr. Parnell assented.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

All the vessels forming the several contingents which are to comprise the united fleet for the Naval demonstration, have sailed for Ragusa.

In the House of Commons last night the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the object of the Naval demonstration was not generally apprehended. It was to show the determination of the Great Powers not to allow their decisions to be rejected or delayed in execution.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced that the Commander of the English Mediterranean Squadron will command the united fleet, but will consult the other Admirals. He further said that, as to the political questions to be settled, it is believed the European concert is so complete as to cause the prompt surrender of Dulcigno without coercion, and that the Naval demonstration will no doubt accelerate the settlement of the Greek frontier.

CHILI AND PERU.

Negotiations have been opened between Chili and Peru, and the Western Powers are mediating.

WRECK OF THE FLYING SCUD.

The Flying Scud, Captain Pick, which left Vizagapatam for London on May 20, has run ashore in Algoa Bay. Five lives were lost, and the vessel is expected to become a total wreck.

ANNEXATION OF KANDAHAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

A deputation from the Patriotic Association waited upon Lord Hartington to-day, and presented a memorial demanding the annexation of Kandahar. In reply his Lordship said that he adhered to the declaration which he had made in Parliament, that the question requires time for consideration, but General Burrows' defeat had not facilitated a decision of the question. His Lordship admitted the existence of reasons in favour of our retention of that city, and military men believed it to be an important strategical position, but it would require strong reasons to prove the necessity of holding it against the wish of the people. Further, a considerable force would be required to be maintained there, which might be more beneficially employed in India. Thus the re-establishing of a powerful and friendly Afghanistan would become extremely remote. An advantageous trade might possibly spring up, but it would be dearly bought by inconvenience and difficulty.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the [illegible]th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yester[illegible] the [illegible] day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. Do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£14,800,000 Dec. £800,000
Bills Discounted	£18,100,000 Inc £1,300,000
Bullion	£28,300,000 Dec. £400,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 50 per cent.

Arrival.—Khersonese.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, SEPT. 3, 1-5 P. M.

H. M. S. Euryalus from Galle arrived this morning.

We regret to hear that Major Thomas Weeding Sanders (7th N. I.) of the Bombay Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, with General Phayre's force, died at Killa Abdulla on Thursday, of pneumonia. Hard work and incessant anxiety had, we fear, undermined his health. He leaves a widow and children.

Local Volunteers who are fond of rifle practice will be glad to hear that Lieut. Adam Smith, of the Poona Detachment, B. V. R, has obtained permission to hold a branch meeting at Kirkee in Christmas week, in connection with the Northern India Rifle Association annual competitions, provided that fifteen competitors can be secured. The shooting will occupy four days.

Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, R.E., has been appointed, by the Egyptian Government, Comptroller of the Daira Saineh.

Mr. Juland Danvers has succeeded the late Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B., as Public Works Secretary in the India Office. Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E., has been appointed an additional Deputy Government Director of Indian Railway Companies.

Lieutenant E. A. Young, of the 19th Bengal Lancers, proceeds to England by the mail steamer to-day. Lieutenant Young was engaged in the action at Ali Kheyl, and was wounded in no less than twelve places. He goes home on sick leave, and Government, as a special case, have granted a free passage to a soldier to attend upon him on the voyage.

It is reported that several of the Hazaras, Sirdar Khels, Morad Khanis, and some of the other frontier tribes, have lately arrived at Peshawar, and that it has been found necessary to erect a new bazaar for their accommodation.

We are sorry to hear that the 17th N. I., part of the infantry brigade under orders for Kandahar, have been attacked by cholera and are detained at Dholepore.

The Tradesmen of Calcutta have come forward liberally for their plate at the Calcutta races, and a Cup value £100 has been subscribed. The *Asian* tells us the Cup will probably be added to one of the races already in the prospectus, as the meeting could not be extended.

The expenditure on the Madras Harbour Works up to the end of July was Rs. 42,08,493.

The new palace at Simla, it is stated, is to be really commenced soon, and much of the preliminary work is to be executed during this winter.

The full account of the Khushki-Nakhud disaster which was telegraphed to us the other day by our Special Correspondent at Chaman, and which reached us also from Simla, was not supplied officially by General Primrose (from whom it appears nothing has been even yet received), but came to India in a private letter from Kandahar, written by an officer of the Baluchistan Agency who was present at the fight.

The *Times of India* is in error in saying that the N-1 Battery Royal Artillery will come here on the 7th inst. The battery will not leave Ahmedabad till the 7th inst., and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock on the morning of the 10th inst. as stated in our yesterday's issue.

Another Gold Mining Company—the Ripon—has just issued its prospectus. The Company proposes to raise four lakhs of capital to work such land in the Wynaad as may be selected hereafter, the right of selection over 30,000 acres situated in the auriferous districts having been secured. The prospectus says :—The concession is so large that some months must necessarily elapse before the numerous reefs of quartz that traverse the ground can be properly examined and the richest selected. It is therefore intended at present merely to call up *one rupee* per share and to wait until the two best blocks have been selected, reported on, and the gold bearing quality of the quartz ascertained before proceeding further in the business. The reports, &c., will then be submitted to the shareholders at a general meeting of the company, when it will be decided whether the scheme should be carried out or not. In the event of the shareholders deciding not to proceed, the amount of deposit money paid will be returned less any expenses properly incurred. The following gentleman form the provisional board of directors :—Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, J. Gordon, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, E. B. Carroll, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, F. A. Little, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghoonath Narrayen Khote, Pooranchud Panalal, and C. H. B. Forbes.

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in our Thursday's issue relating to the Ladies' Association of the S. P. G., we learn on the best authority that our correspondent was misinformed in one important particular. It was alleged that "in a recent case, a young lady teacher whom the climate and the incessant application of teaching classes in a close atmosphere necessitated to return home, the salary of the current month was paid only up to within ten days of sailing, and the balance, though applied for, was refused." The facts are these : the day of sailing was originally fixed for the 21st August, and the salary was drawn up to that date beforehand. The day of sailing, however, was twice put off, and the vessel finally left on the 30th. There were nine days, therefore, remaining to be drawn against. The balance for this time was never applied for, except in the postscript of a letter which reached the Secretary by post at 3-30 p. m. on the 30th, and the time fixed for going on board was 5 p. m. that day. There was no time, therefore, for a reply even, much less to draw and send money. Had the application been made in proper time, the money would have been paid as a matter of course. Now it must be paid on arrival in England.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* tells us, it is finally arranged that His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 10th of November, proceeds to Edwardesabab, where he will in all probability hold a review of the troops there assembled, then pass on to Kurrachee and to Bombay, where he will meet Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon and go with her to Calcutta. The *Pioneer* to hand the same day says :—The 30th of October has now been fixed as the date on which the Viceroy will leave Simla. He goes to Dehra in the first instance, and after a week or ten days spent on the shooting expedition to which we have already referred, he takes the train at Saharunpare, *en route* for Lahore.

A change in the Dewanship of the Kutch State, by which Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai reverts to his old appointment in the Baroda Residency, is animadverted upon by the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, which thinks that it is an act of injustice to that gentleman. The cause of the change is stated to be a complaint against the Political Agent of the State, Captain Reeves, made by the Dewan to the Bombay Government. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* is informed that Mr. Manibhai had made himself very much liked by the people, and has inaugurated many works of improvement in the State, and that Journal trusts those to whom it appertains will take care that the successor they nominate will continue the improvements inaugurated by Mr. Manibhai.

A recent order in the Educational Department, by which the heads of Government schools are required to enter in the schools, boys of the *dhed*, *bhangi*, and other low castes of Hindoos equally with those of the higher classes enrages the *Hittechu* of Ahmedabad. Considering the strict constitution of caste rules, the *Hittechu* is afraid that the order will be a blow to the progress of Anglo-Vernacular Education. It advises the establishment of separate schools for the low castes, if Government persists in considering the boys of such castes equally entitled with those of others to a liberal education.

The annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association will be held on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of October. Sixteen matches have been arranged, with twelve prizes for each match ranging in value from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10. In addition to these prizes, the following medals will be awarded :—

To the competitor who makes the highest aggregate score in the first ten matches the Association Gold Medal, the 2nd highest scorer, the 3rd highest scorer, the highest scorer, the Silver Medal, and [illegible] Bronze Medal.

To the highest aggregate scorer in Matches II., III., IV., and VI., the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, which carries the privilege of being allowed to compete for the Prince of Wales' Prize at Wimbledon on the first occasion on which the winner is able to attend

To the highest aggregate scorer in Matches I., III., VII., VIII., and X., the Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal.

To the highest aggregate scorer in Matches VI., VIII., IX. and X., the Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal.

To the highest aggregate scorer in Matches I., II., IV., and V., the Northern India Rifle Association Silver Medal.

To the highest aggregate scorer in Matches XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting Silver Medal.

The council have not taken any notice of the order that all regulation long-distance shooting is to be done in the front position; but state that in all except the Sportsman's contests "any position" will be allowed. We believe no arrangement has yet been made to hold a branch meeting in Bombay, as was done last year and the year before; probably something will be done in that direction. It was decided by the local competitors last year that another branch meeting should not be held in Bombay, on account of the bad weather experienced here, by which they were heavily handicapped. But then the meeting was held earlier, during the monsoon; and this year the objection does not apply, the shooting having been postponed till October. The Cooria range may not be ready for use by that time, but the Colaba range could be obtained; and it is only necessary for some one to undertake the duties of Local Secretary, to ensure a successful branch meeting here. Last year, Lieutenant Rodick, of the 7th Fusiliers, was local Secretary, and the year before Lieutenant Price, of the 66th Regiment. This year the officers of the troops at Colaba will be quite new arrivals, so we must look for a local Secretary amongst our Volunteer officers. Captain Stokes, the very popular and energetic officer of the Corps, or in his absence his *locum tenens*, Captain Tennent, would no doubt be willing to undertake the duty.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Tuesday last was amusing, read in Bombay on its arrival yesterday. The editor speaks of the scare at Kurrachee as having "at once extended to Bombay," and complecently remarks :—"Our telegram from Kurrachee" (published on Tuesday at Lahore!) "will correct the wild rumours rife at Bombay." The telegram alluded to contained the same information that was published in Bombay on Monday.

The Lahore paper understands that Lord Ripon has invited Sir Donald Stewart to Simla, to give Government the benefit of his counsel under present circumstances.

An account of a very pretty quarrel comes from Ootacamund, where the municipality insist on demanding licence-tax from the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and which the Commander-in-Chief declines to pay. Last year the matter came to the Magistrate's Court, and the officers were forced to pay up. Now there seems to be a determination to proceed against Sir Neville Chamberlain. This licence-tax was introduced in 1871. When the present Commander-in-Chief came out, he objected on principle to paying for leave to exercise his profession! he put it as rather extraordinary that the Madras Government should have allowed the municipalities virtually to say, "we don't care about your getting Queen's orders; you must pay us first for leave to obey them." The Madras Government passed an order last year exempting military officers from licence-tax and tax on chargers, &c., but the Ooty municipality say the order is not law; they insist on payment.

There is some likelihood of an opera company visiting Calcutta during the approaching cold season. The *Statesman* says :—Signor Pompei, whose name is familiar to old residents in connection with one of the first companies that came to Calcutta, arrived there last week from Australia. "He is on his way to Italy, to engage an opera company for Melbourne, and it rests with the local public to decide whether or no these artistes shall appear for a short season at the Lindsay-street house, Signor Pompei being willing to arrange for a four months' season provided he is assured against loss. The amount required is only forty thousand rupees, the subscriptions would be lower than in former years, and there would be three subscribers' nights a week. Should the required support be forthcoming (and the present is an opportunity that we cannot believe the numerous lovers of music in Calcutta will allow to slip), the season will commence on the 15th November. Signor Pompei will issue his prospectus immediately."

We hope some day to get at the facts about the responsibility for the Maiwand disaster. The *Pioneer* now writes :—"We foresee that efforts will be made to throw the responsibility for this operation from the military authorities on to the civil Government, probably on to the Viceroy personally. The fact really is that the advance of a force to support the Wali was originally considered advisable on all hands. The movement was spontaneously recommended by General Primrose from Kandahar, and by the Government of India in correspondence with the authorities at home. In this recommendation we have reason to believe that the Commander-in-Chief fully concurred, nor is he to be blamed for so concurring. It was only when the break up of the Wali's force took place, that the circumstances were changed, and that the military authorities failed to perceive the necessity of taking measures accordingly."

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, AUG. 24th.

Since I last wrote we have had only a few drizzling showers at long intervals, and the state of some of the crops is beginning to cause a little alarm, though if we get rain within the next *eight* or *ten* days all will be well. The rice crops are said to be withering from want of water. Rain is, indeed, much wanted, and from its keeping off for so long a time the prices of grain have risen and are still rising. We all hope that a timely fall will remove all apprehensions of any scarcity in the grain crops of this district. At all events the next nine or ten days will decide, I expect, which way it is to be. In the event of any scarcity occurring, the want of railway communication will, as usual, be much felt. With a branch line from Sholapur to the important town of Gadag, 30 miles or so from Dharwar, this district would be comparatively safe from the terrible effects of famine, or at least its evils would be greatly mitigated. This line has already been carefully surveyed, and I learn also that earthworks have even been thrown up for a number of miles. What a pity it is this railway is not carried out, and should any scarcity occur here, which, however, God forbid, this line ought undoubtedly to be proceeded with as a famine work.

During this present month there have been several social *re-unions* in the station. Badminton, lawn-tennis, cricket, jackal-hunting, paper-chases and pigeon-shooting have all been largely patronised, especially the two first. We had a badminton tournament a few days ago to contest for ten prizes, given, with his usual liberality, by our departing Collector, Mr. Elphinston. There was a strong and hard fight for the chief prize, one of Rs. 100, but it was ultimately won by the team which included in the number, that Rosetum as Badminton, the Civil Surgeon of our station. The combatants and non-combatants afterwards sat down to an excellent dinner, also provided by Mr. and Mrs. Elphinston, where opportunity was taken of toasting both the host and hostess, and in a manner which, I think, they will long pleasingly remember. It showed plainly the high estimation in which they are both held by all in this station.

A lawn-tennis tournament is now also going on, and will be finished, I believe, some time this week. For this our acting Judge, Mr. Watt, who, too, takes a leading part in every social gathering, gives a handsome prize, one worth contending for. We all heartily trust he will soon be confirmed in his present appointment, one in which have no hesitation in saying he has, in a legal point of view, won golden opinions from all classes of the community here.

I have at last found out the names of the two pieces to be performed here by the players of the Theatre Royal, Dharwar, next month; they are "Everybody's Friend" and "Borrowed Plumes," and they are likely, I hear, to be in every way a success. Belgaum paper please copy.

Before closing this letter, I am anxious to ask you, or those of your astronomically-disposed readers, whether they have seen in, I think, an almanac for this present year, published by a Mr. Hamilton, of Bangalore, a somewhat appalling notice that next year, or the year after, from the singularly unfortunate circumstance of four of the largest planets of our solar system—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, —being their conjointly, as it were, in perihelion, *nearer*, in fact to the sun than has ever yet been known, there will be caused to the source of our light and heat such tremendous perturbations, as to produce on this, our poor earth, the most frightful vicissitudes of heat, cold, draught, and rain ever yet experienced. It is very sensational, and I trembled while I read it, but is it likely to be *true*, that is the question. This is my question to you and such of your readers as are learned in these matters.

NOTES FROM GUZERAT.

A correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad on the 24th inst., says :—News is brought here that the Cutch Ministry has had to resign and are leaving Cutch-Bhuj bag and baggage. This event has been brought about apparently by a very trivial cause, and has created quite a sensation both in Cutch and the country round about. Since the death of the late Rao of Cutch, his successor being a minor, a Council of Regency was appointed under Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai, formerly Native Agent, [illegible]roda, as chief Dewan or Prime Minister. The [illegible]angement appeared to work well enough, the Dewan having approved himself an able and enlightened administrator. Lately, however, Major Reeves [illegible] tried Political Officer, succeeded Colonel Barton as Political Agent. It soon appeared, however, that the Dewan and the new Political were unable to pull on together. Major Reeves desiring—and very properly—an active share in the administration of the State. The Dewan had a rather hot time of it, till the matter was brought to a climax by the opportune or inopportune death of one of the Bhaiyads, a member of the Council of Regency. Major Reeves seized this opportunity, and promptly proposed a certain Parsi and another native gentleman to fill up the vacant places in the council. The Dewan strenuously opposed this; and the battle was renewed with redoubled fury. The Dewan seems to have had good reasons to dread the appointment of the Agent's nominee, and having strongly urged on Government the desirability of keeping him out, finally threatened to resign in the event of the election of this obnoxious Bhaiyad. Government has, however, decided in his favour; Major Reeves has carried the day and the Manibhai Ministry has resigned. A provisional *bundobust* is made by the appointment of the late Naib Dewan, Mr. Vinayekrao, as *karbhari* or Dewan, until suchtime as a man would be found who could work amicably with the present Political Officer. Mr. Manibhai, during his tenure of office, has won himself golden opinions for his enlightened administration. It is therefore a great pity that it should have terminated in such a *fiasco*. Without committing myself to any opinion as to which party is to blame, I may say that in ordinary business, I may, I think, still say that in the administration of native states, whilst great power should be left in the hands of the Political Officer, its exercise should be used with impartiality.

On Friday, the 20th inst., a very interesting meeting took place at the rooms of the Guzerat Vernacular Society in this place, when a gold medal was presented by this society to Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai, the venerable Guzerat poet, for his eminent services to Guzerati literature. His Guzerati poems are of high order and very largely read all over Guzerat, where the poet is extremely popular, not only for his excellent writings, but for his quiet, unostentatious, and charitable life. The poet has of late years lost the use of both his eyes, and it was with reference to this affliction, that Sir E. Temple, during one of his tornado-like journeys through this place, having expressly invited Mr. Dalpatram to meet him, consoled him by likening him to Homer and Milton, both as regarded his poetry and his blindness. The meeting was well attended, and many complimentary speeches were made in honour of the poet, who sang several of his hymns and acknowledged the honour done him in a speech at once excellent and modest.

Any new move indicating social progress of a sort among the natives deserves at least passing record. The latest move of this sort is a tea or skittle-party recently established here by a parcel of *Nagars* and *Dukhnees*. The subscription is one rupee a month, for which every member has the high privilege of enjoying twice a week only a cup of tea that tastes like soapsuds, playing at nine pins every evening, and airing grievances *ad libitum*. This highly interesting institution is chiefly patronized by native members of the Educational Department, and it is a sight fit to agitate one's sluggish liver to see these sports.

The rain is holding off and giving cause for some anxiety. A good downpour is much wanted, specially for the rice crops.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council on Tuesday there were present :—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, Mr. Douglas, Dr. Cook, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. H. Ganjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE CAMMATTEEPOORA DRAINAGE.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Council it was resolved that the chairman should draft a resolution on the whole of the correspondence connected with the drainage of Cammatteepoora in reply to Government, and in submitting that resolution to the meeting for its consideration, the chairman said he had had copies of the resolution, which he had been requested to draw up, printed and placed in the hands of the members in order that they might consider the matter before coming to the meeting. The Council had no idea of indefinitely postponing the drainage system as already passed or the making of the house connections. How the Sanitary Commissioner could have thought that there was any desire on the part of the Council to indefinitely postpone the making of the house connections he could only suppose was from the extracts he gave from the newspaper report, which were of a misleading character, because at the very time he was representing to Government his desire of having nothing to do with the drainage of Bombay, he (the chairman) actually had in the hands of the Secretary of the Town Council notice of a resolution, which was passed a week subsequently, that the line for these house connections should be prepared at once, and it was passed unanimously at that meeting. It appeared, however, that it was the Sanitary Commissioner's impression that it not the whole of the Council some of its members were opposed to the prosecution of the drainage works for the section (Cammateepoora) that was already sanctioned. That is, I propose to take up all existing pipes, relay them (with cement joints) in the gullies at the blaes of the houses, and make them discharge into three 12in. or 15in pipe sewers. These will run parallel to the new main sewer at Grant Road it will be necessary to extend the 39 × 28 b-ick sewer to the entrance of Cure-tipe Sookajee Street and thus conduct the sewage from Cammatteepoora direct into the new system. If this is not done the Cammateepoora pipe system must connect with the old system, in which case the gases along the streets may be as bad as ever. I can't think any money should be spent upon the drainage of Cammatteepoora unless the system to be adopted provides for the complete segregation of sewage and rain water, and for the carriage of the sewage into the new system of main sewers." The Chairman of the Corporation, who is a representative member of the Cammatteepoora Ward, visited the district in company with some of the executive officers of the Municipality, and satisfied himself that the atmosphere of the district was seriously vitiated with sewer air, and immediately afterwards represented the matter to the Corporation, having previously called for a report on the existing system of sewerage. The chairman or the Town Council made several representations, both to the Town Council and Corporation, concerning the excessive mortality that prevailed in Cammatteepoora, pointing out that the chief causes of death were such as would in all probability result from the action of sewer poison on the system. He also drew attention to the unhealthy condition of the agitation which had been offered, that the mortality of Cammatteepoora was due to an increase of population in the Cammatteepoora registration district, and not to excessive disease, drawing attention to the fact that while the building of new houses was twice as great in Mandvie as in Cammateepoora, the mortality of Mandvie was only about 50 per cent. of that of Cammateepoora. Accordingly the Chairman of the Corporation, on the 31st of October, 1879, submitted the following resolution for the acceptance of the Corporation :—"That the Town Council be recommended to provide at a cost not exceeding Rs. 57,812, out of any surplus that may remain from the seven per lakhs loan after the completion of the drainage works already sanctioned, for the cost of the following works :—First—Removing the earthenware pipe drains in the centre of the cross streets in Cammateepoora, and relaying them in the gullies at the back of the houses, as recommended by the Deputy Executive Engineer. Second—Cost of three shaft ventilators to be erected in connection with the three main brick sewers of Cammateepoora. Or that other equally efficient means be provided for removing the noxious emanations from the drains thereat." This resolution was proposed to the Corporation after the Municipal Commissioner had received a report on the subject of the improvement of the Cammateepoora sewerage from the Deputy Executive Engineer, and which report the Commissioner endorsed. The Corporation unanimously accepted and passed the resolution after a debate which expressed an earnest wish to diminish, if possible, the excessive mortality of Cammatteepoora. The question was a purely sanitary one throughout, and was never discussed by the Corporation or the Town Council as having anything to do either with the preliminary or the general drainage scheme, as appears to have been supposed by the Sanitary Commissioner. In justification the Council feel constrained to point out to Government that at a meeting held on the 15th of June last the following resolution was proposed by the Chairman and passed by the Council :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit with as little delay as possible a scheme for, and an estimate of, the cost of the house connections and privy alterations for that part of the drainage system which has been already sanctioned." And at a meeting held on the 26th instant the salaries for a competent staff for undertaking this duty were sanctioned by the Town Council. The newspaper report of the proceedings of the Town Council, upon which the Sanitary Commissioner relied regarding the views of individual members of the Town Council, was therefore misleading. Considering the evidence which was placed before the Town Council and the Corporation regarding the excessive mortality which prevailed in Cammatteepoora for a series of years, a very just cause of complaint would have remained against both bodies if no moderate steps were made to remedy what appears to be almost, if not quite, a public calamity in a populous district. The resolution of the Corporation to improve the sewerage system of Cammateepoora did not embrace the provision of 15 inch pipe drains to carry the sewage and [illegible]ude the storm water, nor did it provide for an extension of the new main sewer from Grant Road to the entrance of Cure-tipe Sookajee Street, as has now for the first time been proposed by the Executive Engineer on special Duty. But the Town Council is advised that the cost of the scheme of improvement as recommended by the Corporation, so far from being money thrown away, as stated by the Sanitary Commissioner, is in reality so far as it goes an extension of the sewerage system which was approved by the Drainage Commission.

It will be seen therefore that the observations made by the Sanitary Commissioner in reference to the Town Council in paragraph 2 of his letter are utterly uncalled for. Further, it appears to the Town Council that it is irregular for the Sanitary Commissioner to make remarks or strictures on the individual members of that body, who works as members of the body corporate.

While awaiting the final plans of the Executive Engineer on special Duty, it is premature for the Council to express its views to Government on the sewerage improvement of Cammateepoora further than these views are conveyed in this resolution. The Town Council would respectfully submit, however, that it was also premature for the Sanitary Commissioner to represent to Government the supposed views and opinions of the Town Council, while these views and opinions are necessarily incomplete, and especially the public action which may be taken upon them, remain undecided. The Town Council cannot but regret exceedingly the charge of ignorance of sanitary engineering which the Sanitary Commissioner has ventured publicly to pronounce against it. The Town Council can only hope that, having carefully provided itself with more than usual engineering talent to advise and direct its proceedings, it may be able to discharge its duties in a manner befitting the public trust which the Legislature has seen fit to confide to it.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

Sanction was granted for the payment of Rs. 243-8-0 for the purchase of tiles, flower pots, &c., for the Victoria Gardens.

PURCHASE OF CEMENT.

Sanction was granted for the payment of Rs. 1,406-4-0 from the New Drainage Loan, for the purchase of 2,500 casks of quick setting cement to carry out the concreting work over pipes at the outfall sewer at Worli.

THE ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

The Council were asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction payment of Rs. 4,227 from the surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of widening the Esplanade Cross Road by adding the ground recently made over by the military authorities in exchange for Municipal ground near the Carnac Bunder Night Soil Pumping Station. The charge included cost of new footpath and drain.

Mr. Nowrojee proposed that the matter should be adjourned till budget time. The proposition, however, fell through, there being no seconder, and it was agreed that the Council should recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment from the surplus cash balance.

The Council then adjourned.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

The following is a continuation of Mr. Payne's address the first portion of which appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* :—

The inferences regarding the public conduct of Mr. deQuadros amount to nothing more than the strictures passed upon the conduct of public officers every day in the newspapers. Every day we find that carelessness, negligence, want of giving full information, is imputed to them, not to speak of far uglier suggestions. You yourself, sir, have seen within a very short time every paper in India declaring that the Finance Minister, a gentlemen of a very exalted position—at all events, and Mr. deQuadros will pardon me for sayig it—higher than even his own, cooked up his budget for political motives, that is, misleading the public of England at the time when the general election was going to take place. But I am not aware that Sir John Strachey thought it necessary to come up to the Police Court for the purpose of prosecuting the editors of the various papers for having treated him so. Under the British rule we are permitted this freedom of opinion, and if we were not permitted it we should be living under a despotism, which would be unendurable. The liberty of speech affords a protection which every British subject is entitled to, as also—such is the liberality of our Government—every foreigner. If no person under similar circumstances has ever taken the trouble of coming to a court of law and vindicating himself, I am really surprised at Mr. de Quadros's childishness in coming here and complaining of this thing. Why, sir, while we are talking about imputations, look at the imputations that have been made every day in political matters in England, where there are political parties ever at work. They are made; and it is, I say, one of the characteristics of the English people, that their minds are robust enough to be able to stand this sort of thing, and to discuss the complaints, whatever they are, and set them right by free discussion, not by crushing them. But Mr. deQuadros comes into the Police Court to vindicate himself in this trumpery fashion and, instead of doing what I think a more robust mindwould have done, that is, meeting the complaints by a free discussion, as he was invited in the public papers to do, and it was just possible that he might have shown the other side to be in the wrong.—Instead of doing anything of this kind, he refuses to discuss the matter; and when the petition is presented to the King, he comes up to a court of law, not to clear his character, for there is no imputation against his character, but to punish these gentlemen, who have been independent enough, and bold enough, to present this petition to their sovereign. Really there is nothing in this so-called imputation. You will observe, sir, that the memorial does not say one single thing against Mr. de Quadros' character in any way. It says in effect, in one instance, "From these facts, we ask you, the King of Portugal, to draw the inference that the Goanese Government were misled, because full and proper evidence was not placed before them." Why it is a trumpery thing for the complainant to drag into court gentlemen in the position of Dr. da Cunah, who is a man of great knowledge and ability, and who stands a head and shoulders above the complainant in these respects and also to drag in the other two gentlemen, who have no sort of motive in injuring him. I shall show to you hereafter, and particularly as I observe my friend, Mr. Pherozshaw, shakes his head so significantly, that every word of the petition is founded upon fact, and that

...ot. We hope some day to see ...ural shows held in the gardens.

...LING TEA DISTRICT.—We learn from ...paper that the weather in the Darjiling ...during last week was "decidedly favour-...for tea," though the nights were beginning ...get cooler. Up to the present time this has ...been an unusually wet year at Darjiling, the rainfall having amounted to 145 inches, the yearly average being only 120 inches.

THE DURGA PUJA HOLIDAYS.—We see that a Committee has been appointed at Darjiling to prepare a programme of amusements during the Durga Puja holidays. As the tramway is now open for part of its length, and the expense of the whole journey first class is under Rs. 50, there ought to be a good many visitors to Darjiling during the holidays.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

IMPROVED LIGHTING ON THE RAILWAY.—The Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, with reference to a report on the results of experiments in lighting stations, signals, and carriages with kerosine oil on the railways under the control of the Bombay Government, states that kerosine oil is used on the Madras line in lighting platforms at forty-two stations, and in lighting signals at thirty-six stations, on the line, and the result has been generally satisfactory. The use of kerosine oil is being gradually introduced for signals as renewals of burners become necessary. Only one attempt has yet been made to light carriages with kerosine oil.

THE LATE REV. HENRY E. HENNESSY.—We regret to record the death, at the Roman Catholic Mission House, in Black Town, of the Rev. Henry Edward Hennessy, Priest of the Vicariate Apostolic of Madras. The deceased Priest was a son of Captain Hennessy, now in charge of the Camp Equipage Depôt, and received his education in St. Mary's Seminary, Black Town. He gave promise in his early years of much intelligence and energy. From school he entered the Mission and was ordained deacon and subsequently priest by the late Right Rev. Dr. John Fennelly. He was a zealous and devoted priest, and as Vicar of St. Andrew's Church in Vepery he fulfilled his duties most diligently and faithfully, securing the love and respect of the large flock under his care.—*Madras Times.*

MORTUARY REGISTER.—The last published official Mortuary Register shows that, from the 21st to the 27th ultimo, there were three hundred and one deaths within the Municipality of the city of Madras, being twenty-one more than the average of the corresponding weeks for ten previous years. Of the deaths, twenty-five were from small-pox, eight from measles, fifty-seven from fevers, thirty-four from dysentery, twenty-three from diarrhœa, and one hundred and fifty-four from other diseases, and, of those who died, two were Europeans, four East Indians, nine native Christians, thirty-four Mahomedans, and two hundred and fifty-two Hindus.

DISCOVERY OF A FOSSIL FISH.—Some of the visitors at the Pulney Hills sanitarium are at present in a state of excitement at what they believe to be the first discovery of a fossil fish, in perfect preservation, in a bed of gneiss. It has hitherto been universally believed by geologists that life did not, and could not, exist during the gneiss period, and up to the present time no trace of life has, as far as we know, been discovered in that period. Geologists have supposed that the heat at this time was too great for life to exist. Here, however, is a fish embedded in a bed of gneiss, and we are happy to be able to state that the piece of gneiss with the fish will shortly be forwarded to the Madras Museum. The discovery, we believe, is due to Bishop Caldwell.—*Madras Mail.*

A HARBOUR FOR VIZAGAPATTAM.—For twenty-one years schemes for constructing a harbor at Vizagapatam have been under consideration. In July Colonel Sankey and Captain Taylor visited the place, and the Government have now decided, on the opinion of those officers, that it will be impossible, with the expenditure of any reasonable sum of money, to create either an inner or outer harbour at Vizagapatm for the use of vessels of large draught; but, as there would appear to be some probability of means being found for improving the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river in the interest of cargo boats and other vessels of light draught, the requisite investigations with this object will be continued by the Public Works Department.—*Madras Mail.*

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, panting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, uterus, &c. In consequences of the stoppage of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, constipation, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produces a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor, congestion of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, "speaking of the heart, a late author says:" "Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of the extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in the space of a month lost three stones in weight without any chance of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.
"To the Botanic Medicine Co., at Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has recommended it to several friends.—Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by Messrs Johnson and Oldham, Chemists, of Dublin, who write to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We sell a good deal of your ANTI-FAT, and offer favourable account on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month."

Thomas Newbould, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes to the Botanic Medicine company, under date of June 1, 1879:—"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of ANTI-FAT has derived great benefit from the same, and has recommended it to friends. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. Arblaster, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—"Have just received a capital account of the effects of ANTI-FAT in reducing corpulency."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT gives satisfaction.

T. L. Reeve, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. Steward, Esq., of Worcester, writes to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—"Three bottles of ANTI-FAT have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 5lbs. a Week.

32, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week—Yours respectfully.

HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT—Trade Mark "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyrighted). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

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Agent for Bengal, North-West Provinces and the Punjaub.

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RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

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To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.
This Phosphide combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT AGE, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES arising from whatever cause.

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Gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the brain, Spinal Marrow, and Nervous System, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Process of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic; entirely overcoming that dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

CAUTION.—The Name Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are Specially requested to NOTE this. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore Dr. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE. BEWARE of Worthless Counterfeits that may emanate from Australia or America.

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street,
LONDON, N. W.
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

Sold in Bottles at Rs. 3 each by the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Societé Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.
The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.
Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 9.)
RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.
SUEZ BAY—LIGHTS AT PORT IBRAHAM.

INFORMATION has been received that the undermentioned lights are now exhibited at port Ibraham, Suez bay:—

1. Two floating lights are placed 897 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour—*green* on the northern side of the channel, *red* on the southern side.
2. A fixed *green* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head; a fixed *red* light from the extremity of the south mole head.
3. A fixed *white* light is shown from the extreme (western) end of the inner pier of the harbour.

NOTE.—The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering port Ibrahim—the green lights are left on the port hand, the red lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier.

4. Also, that it is intended, when the state of the sea prevents the exhibition of the floating lights, to show two lights, *green* and *red* placed vertically, from the eastern commencement of the inner pier. These lights kept in line with the white light at the extreme (or western) end of the pier will then indicate the channel.

BUOYAGE.

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to port Ibraham, 564 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy in line with the green lights, the southern buoy in line with the red lights.

By Direction of the Government of India.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th August 1880.

THIS Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2523, 8a, 757, 233, and 734,
" " Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 28 and 36,
" " Light List for 1880,
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880; also, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I. page 27.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

THE TEMPLE SCHOOL,
ENFIELD HOUSE, PANCHGANI.

PRINCIPALS. { Rev. ALBERT YOUNG, and Mrs. YOUNG, of London, late of Bombay.

THE above School for boys and girls was established last year in consequence of the great need that was experienced for such an institution in this healthy Hill Station; and the success already attained is a source of hope that that want has been fully supplied. The School has nearly completed the first year of its existence, and it is hoped that it has gained the confidence of the Parents of the Presidency.
The chief desire of the Principals is to provide a pleasant home for children and to secure their genuine improvement. The course of study adopted is in accordance with the requirements of the Government Educational Department.
The Dormitories are large and comfortable; the Commissariat is plain and plentiful; and due attention is paid to physical exercise.
Special attention is directed to the reduction of fees which has been made in consideration of many appeals.

TERMS.

Boarders over 10 years Rs. 35 per mensem.
" Under " " 30 "
(This includes Tuition, Washing, &c.)
Day Scholars from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 according to the Standards of Education.
Pianoforte and Singing conducted by Mrs. Young, who is a certificated pupil of Sir Julius Benedict, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.
Cots, Bed and Table Linen, Plate, &c. provided.
At the close of the May Session studies will be resumed on 1st June.

Testimonials kindly permitted:—

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the care and attention bestowed on my three children since they have been under your tuition. They have made satisfactory progress in their studies. I congratulate you on the success which has attended your labours and I have no doubt that continued prosperity will be the result of the good care that they might receive at your hands.
With best wishes, believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
W. E. GORDON,
REVD. A. YOUNG, Bombay, 20th May 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to be able to say that since my Niece have been placed in your care they have not only made good progress in their studies, but have also benefitted greatly by the climate of Panchgani. I can only add that they always speak in high terms of the uniform kindness shown them both by Mrs. Young and yourself. With best wishes for the success of our school.—Believe me, yours faithfully,
F. ROWLAND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Fr Market, near Ju Musjid.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each.	
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	à do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to suppply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250